

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
WESTERN DIVISION – LOS ANGELES

B.A.S.A. TRADING, INC. dba CORAL  
TEXTILE, a California corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

SJL APPAREL, INC. dba MEGALINE  
APPAREL, a California corporation;  
SOCIAL VANITY, INC., a California  
corporation; GILL JOO SON, an  
individual; SANG WOOK PARK, an  
individual; and DOES 1 through 10,  
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:15-cv-04816-DMG-RAO

[Assigned for all purposes to Hon.  
Dolly M. Gee, judge presiding]

**PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5.1 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record (as well as their support staff).

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

///

1           2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless  
2 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,  
3 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced  
4 or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

5           2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter  
6 pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to  
7 serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or  
8 current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of  
9 retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's  
10 competitor.

11           2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"  
12 Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items,"  
13 disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of  
14 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

15           2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or  
16 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

17           2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a  
18 party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and  
19 have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm  
20 which has appeared on behalf of that party.

21           2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,  
22 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their  
23 support staffs).

24           2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or  
25 Discovery Material in this action.

26           2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation  
27 support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or  
28 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium)

1 and their employees and subcontractors.

2 2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is  
3 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
4 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

5 2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery  
6 Material from a Producing Party.

7 3. SCOPE

8 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only  
9 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or  
10 extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or  
11 compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
12 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
13 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the  
14 following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time  
15 of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its  
16 disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation  
17 of this Order, including  
18 becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any  
19 information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the  
20 Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information  
21 lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any  
22 use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or  
23 order.

24 4. DURATION

25 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations  
26 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees  
27 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be  
28 deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with

1 or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and  
2 exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
3 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time  
4 pursuant to applicable law.

5 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

6 **5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.**

7 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under  
8 this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that  
9 qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the  
10 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
11 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other  
12 portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection  
13 is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

14 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations  
15 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper  
16 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or  
17 to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the  
18 Designating Party to sanctions.

19 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it  
20 designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the  
21 level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all  
22 other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

23 **5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations.** Except as otherwise provided in  
24 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise  
25 stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery

26 Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so  
27 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

28 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

1 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents,  
2 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that  
3 the Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
4 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to each page that contains  
5 protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies  
6 for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected  
7 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify,  
8 for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

9 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available  
10 for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party  
11 has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the  
12 inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for  
13 inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
14 ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied  
15 and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions  
16 thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the  
17 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend  
18 (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
19 ONLY”) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions  
20 of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must  
21 clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in  
22 the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being  
23 asserted.

24 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,  
25 that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition,  
26 hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of  
27 protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion  
28 of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of

1 the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the  
2 record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to  
3 have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which  
4 protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only  
5 those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection  
6 within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective  
7 Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21  
8 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be  
9 treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
10 EYES ONLY.”

11 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a  
12 deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the  
13 other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the  
14 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those  
15 proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any  
16 way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
17 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

18 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on  
19 the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall  
20 be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have  
21 been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by  
22 the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of  
23 these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-  
24 day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been  
25 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its  
26 entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript  
27 shall be treated only as actually designated.

28 ///

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

## 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other



1 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of  
2 notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that  
3 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party  
4 an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,  
5 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
6 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge  
7 process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes  
8 that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process  
9 in a timely manner.

10       6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without  
11 court intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve a motion to challenge  
12 confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule  
13 79-5.1, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14  
14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their  
15 dispute, whichever is earlier.<sup>1</sup> Each such motion must be accompanied by a  
16 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and  
17 confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the  
18 Challenging Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within  
19 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the ability to challenge  
20 the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the  
21 Designating Party may file a motion for a protective order preserving the  
22 confidential designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so. Any  
23 motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent  
24 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
25 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

26       ///

1 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the  
 2 Challenging Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose  
 3 (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may  
 4 expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Until such time as a determination has  
 5 been made on any such motion by the Court, all parties shall continue to afford the  
 6 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the  
 7 Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

## 8 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

9 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is  
 10 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this  
 11 case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such  
 12 Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the  
 13 conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a  
 14 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL  
 15 DISPOSITION).

16 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a  
 17 location and in a secure manner<sup>2</sup> that ensures that access is limited to the persons  
 18 authorized under this Order.

19 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless  
 20 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a  
 21 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated  
 22 "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

23 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
 24 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to  
 25 disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the  
 26 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 <sup>2</sup> It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the Receiving Party to store any electronic Protected Material in password-protected form.

1 A;

2 (b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom  
3 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
4 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

5 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
6 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
7 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

8 (d) the court and its personnel;

9 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
10 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation  
11 and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
12 (Exhibit A);

13 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
14 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement  
15 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or  
16 ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to  
17 depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court  
18 reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
19 Stipulated Protective Order.

20 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
21 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

22 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
23 ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted  
24 in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
25 information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
26 EYES ONLY” only to:

27 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
28 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to

1 disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the  
 2 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as  
 3 Exhibit A;

4 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably  
 5 necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and  
 6 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth  
 7 in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed];

8 (d) the court and its personnel;

9 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants,<sup>3</sup> and  
 10 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation  
 11 and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
 12 (Exhibit A); and

13 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
 14 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

15 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED  
 16 IN OTHER LITIGATION

17 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation  
 18 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as  
 19 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
 20 ONLY” that Party must:

21 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall  
 22 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

23 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to  
 24 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena  
 25 or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy  
 26

---

27 <sup>3</sup> *Alternative:* The parties may wish to allow disclosure of information not only to professional jury or trial consultants, but also to  
 28 mock jurors, to further trial preparation. In that situation, the parties may wish to draft a simplified, precisely tailored Undertaking  
 for mock jurors to sign.

1 of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

2 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued  
3 by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

4 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with  
5 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this  
6 action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
7 EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or  
8 order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The  
9 Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that  
10 court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be  
11 construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey  
12 a lawful directive from another court.

13 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE  
14 PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

15 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a  
16 Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
17 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. Such information produced  
18 by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and  
19 relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as  
20 prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

21 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to  
22 produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is  
23 subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s  
24 confidential information, then the Party shall:

25 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-  
26 Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality  
27 agreement with a Non-Party;

28 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated

1 Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a  
2 reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the  
4 Non-Party.

5 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this  
6 court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the  
7 Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive  
8 to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the  
9 Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that  
10 is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a  
11 determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party  
12 shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected  
13 Material.

14 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

15 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has  
16 disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized  
17 under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a)  
18 notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its  
19 best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform  
20 the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms  
21 of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the  
22 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as  
23 Exhibit A.

24 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE  
25 PROTECTED MATERIAL

26 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain  
27 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other  
28 protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal

1 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify  
2 whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for  
3 production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence  
4 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure  
5 of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work  
6 product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated  
7 protective order submitted to the court.

8 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

9 **12.1 Right to Further Relief.** Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any  
10 person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

11 **12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections.** By stipulating to the entry of this  
12 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to  
13 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in  
14 this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on  
15 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective  
16 Order.

17 **12.4 Filing Protected Material.** Without written permission from the  
18 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested  
19 persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected  
20 Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply  
21 with Civil Local Rule 79-5.1. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
22 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material  
23 at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5.1, a sealing order will issue only upon a  
24 request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as  
25 a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving  
26 Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule  
27 79-5.1 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected  
28 Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5.1 unless otherwise



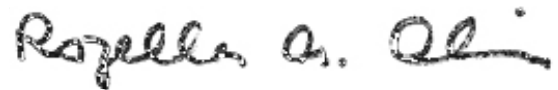
1 instructed by the court.

2 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

3           Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in  
 4 paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the  
 5 Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, “all  
 6 Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any  
 7 other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the  
 8 Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a  
 9 written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to  
 10 the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category,  
 11 where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and  
 12 (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts,  
 13 compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the  
 14 Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain  
 15 an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing  
 16 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert  
 17 reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if  
 18 such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or  
 19 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
 20 Section 4 (DURATION).

21  
 22 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

23  
 24 Dated: December 29, 2015



25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 Judge Rozella A. Oliver  
 27 United States Magistrate Judge  
 28



**EXHIBIT A****ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address],  
 declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the  
 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for  
 the Central District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ [date] in the case of *B.A.S.A.*  
*Trading, Inc. dba Coral Textile v. SJL Apparel, Inc. dba Megaline Apparel, et al.*,  
 Case No. 2:15-cv-04816-DMG-RAO. I agree to comply with and to be bound by  
 all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge  
 that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature  
 of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any  
 information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person  
 or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court  
 for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this  
 Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after  
 termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service  
 of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement  
 of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_